ops, or \$3 per annum; or subscriptions, or with adver-subscriptions, or with adver-ALL LETTBRS by mail, for subscriptions, or with adver-table to be out-paid, or the postage will be deducted from trements, to be post-pild, or the postage.

In minery remitted.

FOLUSTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing unportant
FOLUSTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing unportant som, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be kierally parted for. NO NITICE taken of anonymous communications. We to not return rejected communications. ADVENTISEMENTS resurced energy morning.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING NIBLO'S GARDEN-MACRETIC

BOWERY THEATER, Bowery. - ROMEO AND JULIET-THE BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-IRISH AMBASSADO

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street.—LEAP YEAR-NATIONAL THEATRE. Chatham Square-Mr PRE-

THEATRE, Astor Place. - School FOR SCANDEL-VIR-APOLLO ROOMS-CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CLYMPIC.-PIRROR'S MINSTERLS.

MELODEON.-WHITE'S SERENADERS. CHRCUS, Aster Place- Equistrian Exercises

CHINESE MUSEUM-CHINESE BEAUTY, AND CURIOSITIE

New York, Friday, April 26, 1850.

### Abundance of News.

Six steamships are on their way from Europe namely, the British Queen, from Hamburg, the 2d; the Cembria, from Liverpool, the 13th; the City of Glasgow, from Glasgow, the 16th; the Helena Sloman, from Hamburg, the 15th; the Canads, from Liverpool, and the Washington, from Southampton, the 20th inst. Two, the Crescent City and Philadelphia, are en route from Chagres. Thus eight steamers are urging their way-seven to this port and one to Boston, at the best of their speed. We may receive European news by the Cambria, and California news by the Chagres steamers, to-day.

#### Socialism among the Whigs-Labor and Capital.

The New York Tribune, the organ of the socialists of the United States, continues from day to day, in the work of instilling into the minds of the working classes of this city, and of the whole country, the insidious, dangerous, anarchical, and destructive theories of Cabet, Proudhon, Fourier, Brisbane, et id omne genus, in the old world and the new-theories which are revolting to the commen sense of mankind, and at war with all American social and political institutions. The effects of this teaching will sooner or later be developed, if the mechanics and working men give ear to them, and allow themselves to be duped by the demageguer, who, under the garb of humanity and philanthrepy, are endeavoring to elevate themselves to office and emolument, at their expense and at the sacrifice of their best interests.

But it is not alone the working people who will suffer, it Greeley and his associates are sustained in the course which they are pursuing with such energy and industry. The great whig party, with which the Tribune is to a certain extent identified, will suffer, is suffering, and has suffered, to an extent which few are aware of, by the advocacy of such throties and isms as that journal is dispens ing. Let us take a cursory glance at the disastrous influence which the agitation of similar theories produced on the whig party, in times past.

In the year 1826 the whig party were in power, with the prespect of maintaining their ascendancy for a quarter of a century, and as much longer as they pleased. The late John Quincy Adams was President, and Mr. Clay was Secretary of State. There was nothing in the future before them, but ascendancy in the national government and throughout the States, if they did not abuse the position which they enjoyed. About the time we speak of, Thomas Skidmore, Fanny Wright, and some other wild enthusiasts of that ilk, commenced the agitation of the very same doctrines and theories which are now revived by the Greeleys, Brisbanes, Danas, and their associates, at the present day. The anti-masonic exctement, set on toot by Thurlow Weed, sprang up about that time in the west. Skidmore was a leading whig and ward politician, and tacked his visionary ideas on the while party, as Greeley is doing at this time; and it is a matter of history, that the disorganizing course pursued by those socialists, in that day, laid the foundation for the defeat of the whig party, led to the prostration of the Adams administration, and subsequently produced the defeat of Henry Clay, the greatest man of that age, as he is of the present. All the calamities which have occurred to that party, from that time to this, may be directly traced to the cause to which we have adverted-the introduction of disorganizing and destructive isms into the bosom of the party, and not, as a generally supposed, to the superior popularity of their opponents. The whig party then, as it is now, was a great national, democratic, and highly patriotic party. But sound men-friends of law and order, would not countenance such destructive doctrines as these advocated by Skidmore and his executive. Such men were above mere party ties. The result was, that they left the party, abandoned it to the socialists, and it was prostrated. principles of the socialists and destructives of that day were precisely similar to those advocated by Greeley and his clique of German, English and French socialists at the present time. They related to government, to civil and social institutions, to the marriage contract, to property, and to all the rules and regulations of civilized society that were formed by the wisdom and experience of successive ages, and adopted as the meet suitable for the welfare and regulation of socivity. The advecacy of such wild doctrines at that time produced its natural consequences. Sensible men avoided their propounders, as well as the party which was identified with them-timid men became abrined-a reaction ensued, and the result was, the subsequent prostration and downfall of the whig party in the general administration, and throughout the country. Passing over the political history of the United

States for the last twenty years, checkered as it is in every form and shape, and marked as it is with successive defeats to the whig party, we come down to the present interesting period in the experience of the country and of political parties. There never was a time, within the last quarter of a century, when the prominent men of the whig party, and the party itself, held such a lofty and elevated position us they do at present. The great champion of the party, the great and illustrious Henry Clay, with a magazinimity and a patriotism that do him the greatest honor, has thrown himself in the breach, and, almost single-handed and alone, has defended the constitution from the assaults of its enemics, and thus far saved the Union. The honor which he has acquired by his manly and patrictic course, is reflected on the party of which be is the able and recognised leader. The hearts f the American people, without distinction party, are swelling with gratitude to him, and all men are anxious to evince it, by electing him, when the proper time arrives, to the highest office in their gift, and the most clevated in the whole world. The nation is at this moment rebuking itself for not having, long before this, done justice to that eminent patriot and honest statesman. His extraordinary virtues, so long concealed by designing demagegues and political knaves, now shir eplendently, and the American people are in a maze of wonderment and astenishment, that they have been so neglectful of him in time past.

This is the bright side of the picture; now let us look at the dark. At this auspicious time, when the whig party stands so favorably before the world-when all sections of the country resound

with praise of their great champion-we see a policy being pursued by one of the organs of that party, in the great State of New York, which, if it be not stopped, cannot but result in calamity to the party, and the defeat of the whigs in the next Presidential election. The clique of German, French, English and American socialists, with dirty faces and long beards, who control and write in that paper. have revived the dangerous and destructive isms of the Fanny Wright and Skidmore school, and are adopting precisely the same course which those agrarians and disorganizers followed in the years 1826 and 1827, and which, as we have stated, laid the foundation of the defeat and prostration of the whig party throughout the nation at that time. Greeley i endeavoring, by writing, to instil into the minds of the mechanics and working-men of this city the isms and theories which caused so much disaster to the whig party formerly; and the long-bearded German and French socialists are going around town every night, doing the same, by addressing the mechanics and working-men of New York. A! the ridiculous, absurd and impracticable visions of socialism and red-republicanism, which have been mported from France, Germany and England, during the last two years, are dressed out in fine language, and the idea held forth to the mechanics and working men, that if they but adopt them, and use their political influence at the ballot box, to engraft them on the legislation of the country, the earth will be converted into a paradise—the republic will flow with milk and honey-and the mechanic and the poor man will enjoy a perpetual elysium.

We have, from time to time, in the discharge o our duty as a conservator of the interests of society, as a deadly opponent to such theories as those put forth by the socialists, in the columns of the New York Tribune, warned the mechanics and working-men against the course pursued by that journal, and cautioned them against being lured and duped by its specious arguments, and the plausible and destructive theories which the clique of socialists, of all colors, shades and countries, who are connected with it, are endeavoring to instil into their minds. But that duty is only half discharged. We have now to warn the friends of the illustrious Henry Clay, and of the whig party generally, to beware of what they are doing. That journal and its clique of socialists, are doing them and their champion more injury than perhaps they are aware of. Should Greeley, Brisbane, and their associates be permitted to include much longer in their present course, there will, before long, be a collision between the different classes of societythe worst passions of the mass will be loosedscenes of riot and insurrection will ensue-and then will come a reaction, which the party which tolerates such a course in one of its organs, will feel, as well as the guilty inciters. Successive defeats and disasters for another quarter of a century will be the penalty. We speak words of truth and soberness, and we caution the whig party as to what they are doing. They may yet have reason to advert to what we now say, with sorrow that they did not take warning in time.

ARRIVAL OF A SWEDISH SLOOP OF WAR .- The Swedish sloop of war, Najaden, Capt. Liljiehook, arrived last night from Havana. She is from a cruise among the West India Islands, and will visit Boston also, before she returns to Sweden. It is some years since a Swedish man-of-war has visited our harbor. We hope her officers will take this opportunity to look at the improvements introduced in the Navy Yard and ship building establishments in this city. Let them visit the new steamship Atlantic.

TRIAL OF ONE-EYED THOMPSON.-The trial of this Tombs philosopher began yesterday, in Brook lyn, and a report will be found elsewhere in our

GREAT CONSUMPTION OF WHITEWASIL-It is now stated that both the committees of investigation in the House of Representatives will report favorably to the cabinet. No doubt of it.

# Fashion and the Italian Opera.

have only a few more opportunities for enjoying the at that establishment. The dramatic performances, under the supervision of Mr. John Brougham, will commence, certainly, by the thirteenth of May; and, it may be, at an earlier period, when the Italian company will make a visit to Boston. On their return, they will occurs Castle Carden to which point we may expect the whole fashionable world to flock in the summer months proud and happy in the enjoyment of refreshing sea breezes, lovely costumes, splendid music, and charming song. The houses at Niblo's have marked already by a negligent elegance of dress and as the weather becomes finer and warmer, we shall find hats disappearing from the ladies' heads, as though by the charm of a Rochester or Stratford ghost, and nature's ornament revealed with all the appropriate embellishment of art. No starched muslin or pasteboard must come between the ear and the notes of such exquisite minstrelsy as can now be enjoyed with the utmost delight. The present style of hats, dipped on the forehend, a la Marie Reine d' Ecosse, are very pratty and becoming to many oval faces; but hats are unsuited to the Opera, impede the sight and hearing, and destroy the elegance of a fashionable assembly. They will be confined to the carriage and the pavement

To-morrow night, the promise of fine weather, and

the announcement of the repetition of that grand and magnificient opera, "Macbeth," will bring together all who have any true love for that which is exalted in the lyrical drama. The opera is not only eminently beautiful as a whole, but is full of freshness of design, and of a sustained lofty character. Verdi's genius marks every scene, and he has cunningly mastered his theme We perceive the intent of his chorus, and are deeply affected by the language of his instrumentation. Such an opera must charm more and more, as its excellence ecomes appreciated, and for its own merits too, irre spective of the great talent exhibited in every depart ment of its representation. Signora Angela Bosic triumphantly sustains the character of Lady Macbeth pouring from her delicate throat a torrent of melody. so pure, so even and sparkling, as to captivate the senses, and demand homage from the judgment. We doubt that, in the two years since this opera was produced any lady has surpassed Rosio in the rôle of Lady Macbeth. Signor Cesare Badiall's Macbeth is a highly finished performance. His acting and singing created quite a furore, and to was sustained admirably by the female choristers. who personated the witches in a style which has never been approached on the English or American stage, so far as we have had opportunities of judging. It were in vain for us, in a limited notice of the performance to describe the wild and appropriate effects produced by them, or the high merit with which they gave the music of their scenes. Indeed, the whole opera was excellently performed, and was brilliant with dresses and appointments. We must not pass over, however, the performance of Signor Lovini. In the last act, he sang with a deliciousness and power which will long be remembered as a proof of his rapid advancement in the art. The enthusiasm of his manner-the soul in his last song, and the sweet and melodious manage ment of his silvery voice, exacted our warmest admi ration. Words, however, can but feebly convey our impression of the individual or general characteristics of the representation. We can but assure the public that if a grand musical entertainment, in which interest never for a moment flags, is wanted for enjoyment. "Macbeth" to-night will supply it, beyond a question or the suggestion of a doubt. Fail not to go.

Sporting Intelligence. CENTREVILLE COURSE. L. I.—TROTTING.—A trot for a purse of \$50, mile heats, best three in five, to 250 lb. wagons, will come off this afternoon, at half past two o'clock, for which there are six entries. After the above trot is over, another one will take place for a purse of the same amount and distance, in harness, for which there are also six entries. For names of nogs, and further particulars, see advertisement.

# Court of Common Pleas.

AT CHAMMONS.

Before andge Univ.

Arrit 25.—James F Carter sued out a writ of habeas corpus, to bring before the Gourt the body of his child, aged about two years. The mother of the child is now also not from the city, on the passage from Chagres to this port. A motion was made for an adjournment until the 4th day of May next, which methon was granted by the court. Mr. Robert D. Livingston appeared as the counsel for Mrs. Carter.

## TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Telegraphic Summary.

In the House, Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, asked leave to offer a resolution in reference to the acts of persons holding office under the administration of Mr. Polk. The design of Mr. Stanley was to throw ridicule on the serious charges made against Mr. Secretary Ewing. The offering of the resolution was objected to, and went over. An amusing scene occurred in the House. Mr. Stanon, of the naval committee, brought in a joint reclution, authorizing the President to accept and attach to the Navy the two vessels offered by Mr. Grinnell, of New York, to go to the Arctic Ocean, after Sir John Franklin. After a long debate, with numerous references and amendments, one, that it touch at Round Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, to ascertain what had become of the persons lately assembled, which was received with hisses, and cries of "order," it was lad on the table. The resolution for the expedition was passed over, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, on the census bill. Some debate occurred, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Many petitions were presented in the Senate. debate took place in regard to the printing. Mr. Mangum expressed himself strongly in regard to the establishment of a government printing-office. That is the only sensible course which the Senate should pursue. Let some intelligent, practical man be selected to superintend and direct such an establishment, and it will succeed, and accomplish exactly what is to be desired-prompt and economical printing for that body. Such a man as Richard Sutton, who is, we believe, one of the Senate reporters, is precisely the practical man that is needed. Give him \$3,000 per annum, and authority to establish a government printing-office on a scale equal to the necessities of the case, and to issue, daily, during the session, a journal, which shall contain a full and true acount of every thing that takes place, and to contain no speeche or proceedings that do not take place. The saving to the government, each year, would be enormous, and the whole Union would approve such an establishment unanimously. Let the Senate appoint a committee to report the facts connected with the public printing since 1820-the enormous sums that have been squandered and wasted; the millions that have been spent on Gales and Seaton, Blair and Rives, Ritchie and Heiss, and others-and contrast them with the estimates which could be made of what the government printing would cost for the next ten years, under the direction of an honest, intelligent man, like Mr. Sutton. There would be another great object gained. The government money would not be worse than wasted, as it now is-not only to fatten a few individuals and presses, but in keeping up newspapers that are rotten and corrupt, and who are doing more to keep alive the cursed spirit of party, to incite the masses of the people to strife, for the spoils and plunder, which is their own and only life blood. The present alarming crisis between the two sections has been brought about, and kept up, mainly by the Washington papers, who derive their support and enormous incomes from the public treasury. The Union and the Intelligencer have waxed fat and saucy upon these funds; and the Republic, the organ of the cook cabinet of our worthy President, is anxious to be fat also. Abolish private contracts, and establish the government printing office, and a good work will have been begun, whose blessed fruits to the whole Union no man can estimate. The debate on the printing was postponed until to-day. After

The Senate unanimously confirmed W. V. Brady as Postmaster of New York. This looks rather ominous for the confirmation of Mr. Hugh Maxwell, as Collector of this city. It will be remembere that ex-Governor Young and ex-Mayor Brady were applicants for the Collectorship, against Mr. Maxwell, and the unanimous action of the Senators in favor of Mr. Brady makes it very clear that there will be a strong opposition against Mr. Maxwell, and he may be defeated in the Senate. Richard Wallach was confirmed as Marshal of the District of Columbia. He is a popular Washingtonian, and has given great satisfaction in the performance of the duties of his office since he has held it. Other marshals and postmasters, whose names we have not heard, were confirmed. The remainder of the New York appointments will be over until the return of Senator Dickinson, who is absent in the South, with the committee from the Senate, who went with Mr. Calhonn's body to Columbia. Mr. D. was in favor of Mr. Brady's being confirmed. Mr. Clayten laid before the Senate a communication of great importance to the commercial world, and presenting a mass of documents showing the value and magnitude of the Asiatic trade, which everybody knows more about than the cook Secretary of State of General Taylor's cook cabinet. He recommends that a full minister shall be sent to China-(the head cook at Delmonico's is just the men)-a paid consul at Singapore, (a Delaware cook will do them), and a commercial agent at Japan, (nothing less than the cook at the Union Place Hotel, who speaks Dutch, which the Japanese understand, as the Dutch government have had factories) there for the last two centuries. Mr. Cook Secretary of State wishes to direct the great Asiatic products to San Francisco and the rest of the United States, there to be exchanged fer our products of gold and exports. Trade will regulate itself without any aid or assistance from our cook cabinet, or Mr. Cook Clayton.

the executive session, the Senate adjourned

There is nothing required in this movement nothing that will add a new feather to the caps of the cook cabinet. They are merely trying to step in the feetsteps of the illustrious Jackson. In 1832, General Jacksen sent out a sloop of war to Asia, and appointed Mr. Edmund Roberts, a very enterprising merchant, as a commissioner, to make a commercial treaty with Japan, also with the kingdom of Siam and the dominion of the Sultan of Muscat. With the two latter, favorable treaties were made; but Japan refused to have anything to do with us, and we don't think a commercial agent from General Taylor can effect any more than did General Jackson's intelligent commissioner. We don't know thee. If Mr. Clayton carries out his policy, and sends a super extra cook, one that can fricassee cats and dogs in a style superior to what the Japanese have been heretofore accustomed to-it may answer. Our list of cooks will be ready in a few days, with their recommendations.

### Interesting from Washington. OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr Erady has been unanimously confirmed as Post naster of New York. Also, Richard Wallach, as Marshal of this district Also, other Marshals and Post-

The New York appointments, generally, lie over till the return of Senator Dickinson; he was in favor of Mr. Brady

Mr. Secretary Clayton laid a communication b the Senate to-day, recommending a full Minister to China, a paid Consul at Singapore, and commercial sgents to Japan and other Oriental nations, to make reaties. He presented a mass of documents, showing the value and magnitude of the Asiatle trade, and the mportance of diverting it to San Francisco and the United States, in exchange for our produce.

### The Naval Court of Inquiry. THE CASE OF ALVARADO HUNTER.

Aswarones, (Md.) April 25, 1850. Com. Perry was re-called and cross-examined.

Nothing else of interest was done. Lieut. Hunter expressed a desire not to delay the Court for want of absent witnesses, and was willing to rest the matter with the Court. Com. Perry was also willing not to detain the Court

Several witnesses have been summoned; but should they not appear the Court will either conclude the natter, or adjourn over till Saturday. The witnesses attending have been discharged.

### The Manorial Title Case. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. Hupson, April 25, 1850.

The Court opened at 9 o'clock A. M.

Mr. Southerland resumed his argument for nonsult He argued that patents could not be attacked by the people; that they were stopped and debarred in that respect. They had succeeded to the rights of colonia government, and were bound by its action. They were bound by an acquiescence of 150 years-by the receipt of quit rents, and by acts reciting and recog nising the manors. He claimed that the Legislatur were bound, by their various acts, in the same manne as a grantor in a deed; and at the present time th prosecution had no right to say that the names of now, and thereby attempt to show that more land wa claimed by defendant than is included in the patent that names had changed and that names once appli cable to large tracts, must now be confined to smal places. That in the lifetime of Robert Livington the manor was all one lot; that part of it was pied by him, and that part of it was woodland. Tha after his decease, the manor was divided into four great lots. He contended that each of these great lots, though sub-divided into farms, was actually oc enpied by the devisees under the will, tenants holding under them in the manor, so a to constitute adverse possession for the State; that the people of this State had succeeded to all the rights of the crown, except as to lands granted to others, or lost by adverse possession; that even grant-ing the title to be bad, and that it was procured by fraud in the first instance, it had been held by the devisces under the defendant's will, who stood in the light of purchasers for more than forty years. That granting the que anime with which the land was taken and kept possession of, ruled in constituting adverse possession, there could be no doubt in this case but that defendant's ancestors had taken possession of the lands, with intent to claim and keep the same. He cited a case from Cowan's reports, where a person de rived title from a person deriving the same from the French government, which title was bad, and had taken possession under said title, without knowing that the title was bad, and held possession under the same for twenty-four years. The dictum of the Court, in this case, was, that had he held forty years, the State would have been barred. He also cited a case in Johnson's reports, showing what acts constituted pos session of large tracts of land. He insisted that the question of possession was so clear, that there was no necessity, at all, of even introducing patents, as the State was barred by possession alone. He said that a strong point in favor of the title of Robert Livingston was the fact, that he was now persecuted by the Leas ler faction, through whose instrumentality his estate were confiscated, and that if the bounds in his patent were wrong, and his patent void, they would have use their exertions to have them vacated; that they have not done so, and that the estates confiscated by act o Parliament were soon again restored to him, with all their rights and privileges; that the colonial assembly had seen these patents granted—had seen the bounds ries determined-had seen him improve the lands; and if the patents are void, then was the time to vacate them, when all the facts were known and not now—as we are as likely, if not more so, to do wrong than right. He cited many authorities to prove the positions assumed by him, and in closing his able argument, of which this is but ar impecfect sketch, said, that if there was any question of fact to go to the jury, it was simply as to whether wood had been cut or not upon the disputed premises But this was a point immaterial to the case, as posses sion had been fully enough proved without it. He prayed the court for a nonsuit. He spoke six and

quarter hours, and closed at 12 o'clock, M. Mr. Van Buren arose, and said that the gentlema who had just sat down opened for a nonsuit—that the gentleman had consumed six hours in replying to the arguments of his associate counsel, and that he did not know that the defence would be satisfied with the time already consumed by them, but would also want to reply to him. He said that the defence had said, when the case was epened to the jury. that they would not move for a nonsuit, because the thought it a good time to show title; that they had attempted to show title by introducing two patents of confirmation, with no original grants; that possession was, to all appearances, their main reliance; and when the prosecution attacked their title, they hopped up. and moved for a nonsuit; that the fence did not now propose to submit the issue to the court as questions of law, and be bound by its decision, but claimed the right to go to the jury in case the decision was against them. They had come into court, he said, with a great deal of boildess, and said that all that was necessary for them to do was to introduce their patents. Now, when we attack the patent, they claim that it comes in collaterally, and that they are taken by surprise. They did not set it up in their pleadings, for we might have plead fraud to it, and saved this objection, but we now claim, and say, that whenever a patent is introduced, you have the fight to attack it for want of authority in the person granting defect of form, or anything else. They claim to derive their title from the people, and the people are bringing suit, and they deny this title.

Mr. Southerland replied, staking his reputation that it would ultimately be decided that the State had no right to bring some facias to repeal patents is sued by the crown prior to 1775, and cited autherities in support; then argued at length against the positions of Mr. Van Buren, finishing with declamation about keeping up popular excitement.

Mr. Van Buren replied to his main point. The uestion of fraud is not collateral, but direct; the defence have not cited any cases showing that the patents cannot be attacked. The cases introduced for the purpose are not analogous. Mr. Van Buren then cited several cases, to prove the positions as-sumed by him. He cited 2 Howard, United States Reports. The king had given a lease to a person, and afterwards granted a petent without recital, to another, of the same premis-The patent was void, because the king had been de elved. He also cited the Leggett case, to show that the grantee is supposed to make the statements patent, and that the statements being false, the patent is void. He also quoted G. E. Freeman's reports Mr. Van Buren then went on, in an able manner, to show that there was fraud on the part of Robert Livingston, in obtaining his patents. The sum and substance of his arguments on that part of the case was, that there had been two patents of land to R. Livingston; one in 1684, and one in 1685. The one of 1684 giv ing about 200 acres along the river, with some woodland, the one of 1685 giving about 500 neres back known as Taghkanie; that these tracts were about 18 miles spart, and that Robert Livingston, in his application to Governor Donegan, in 1686, for a m or or lordship, fraudulently concealed the fact that they did not join on each other, and that they were 18 miles apart. He said the testimony showed this to be the case. He also contended that this will showed that there had been fraud in this patent, as described, as in his will be devised certain lands described as in the patent of 1686. Here he made a nice argument; and in reference to the fact as urged by the defence, that the patent of 1686 had been confirmed he said that it was a well settled fact of law that confirmation does not make good s void patent. In support of this, he cited numerous cases where this law was laid down. He said the purchase back of the land by the government amounted to nothing; but was done by the colonial Governor and not by the Legislature, and was no bar to the plea of fraud. He had constructive occupation It must be actual and continuous possession; and that all constructive occupation ceases with division of the land.

He closed by saying that he should think defendant could desire the cause to go to the jury, and thus try his title. It ill became them, after all their show, to ask nonsuit.

Mr. Foutherland said that it could eventually be deeided that the State could not bring seire facias, in order to repeal patents which the crown issued before 1775, and cited many cases to prove his assertions. He spoke of prosecutions endeavors to keep up excite ment, and make polical capital out of it. Mr. Van Buren replied briefly.

#### The Court adjourned at 9 P. M. The question of non mit will doubtless be decided in the morning. The court room has been well filled, and the interes is increasing. The defence will, in all probability, not get a nensuit

Abolitionist Arrested. SAVANNAH. April 20, 1850. Henry E. Hutebins, a native of Massachusetts, was arrested here to-day, charged with being an abelition ist, in consequence of making use of certain expres sions about clavery. He was, however, discharged, condition of leaving the city in forty-eight hours. He

was said by some to be half witted.

Marine Disaster.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17, 1850. The brig Trogan, Capt. Coutts, which arrived from Philadelphia this day, experienced a succession of gales. She sprung aleak on the 29th ult., and soon had fix feet of water in the hold; the pumps were choked, and the men had to bale the water out during the re nainder of the passage, with buckets. On the 11th inst . two scamen named James Randall and Wm. Rodgers, went aloft, and whilst in the act of descending, the topmast together with the rigging of the vessel was struck by a whirlwind, which carried away both topnasts close to the cap, together with the yards, sails. and everything attached. The captain, knowing that two men were aloft when the vessel was struck, ran to the leeward and saw one man in the sea. He picked up a rope and hove it to him, and by the exertions of the mate and erew, succeeded in getting him aboard. In the meantime, the captain ran forward and saw Redgers in the sea, lying on his breast. He imme-Rodgers, who was almost lifeless at the time, his head and back being severely cut in various places, and got him aboard. Rodgers has been sent to the hospital, and is in a very low state ; Randall is improving fast. The brig makes but little water since she lost the spars.

### Municipal Election in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1850. Our municipal election came off yesterday, and resulted in the choice of Mr. A. D. Crossman, indepen dent whig, for Mayor, (the present incumbent,) by 70 majority. Mr. Caldwell, dem., was elected Recorder in the second municipality, over Joshua Baldwin, whig. There is a general democratic gain.

#### The Indians in Florida. NEW ORLEANS, April 23, 1850.

Late advices from Florida announce that Billy Bowlegs, the Indian chief, had finally come to the conclusion not to emigrate.

# The Saco Mystery.

Bosron, April 25,-P. M.
The examination of Dr. J. H. Smith, at Saco, Maine, on a charge of causing the death of the unfortunate girl found in the drain, has resulted in the committal of the accused for trial. There were no witnesses called for the defence. The evidence of his servant girl, and also of a man named Long, who had seduced the deceased, was very strong against Smith.

## Interruption to Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 25,-P. M. The canal is not navigable at Geddes, and probably vill not be earlier than Saturday next

Marine Affairs.

Stramship Onto.—The undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of the passengers on board the steamship Ohio, from New Orleans to New York, via Havana, beg leave to express their thanks to Captain Schenck and officers, for their seamanship and courteous attention to us whilst on board, and we would cordially recommend the Ohio to our friends and the travelling community.

ravelling community.

Havana. April 18, 1850.

D. T. Rickerby,
C. D. Young,
E. Reilly,
R. W. James,
Celso G. Ferino,
David Melville. Richard Ten Broeck, T. G. Humphrey, Perry Colman, F. Henderson, Lewis May. E. H. Harris. David Melville, H. Fairfield, Committee

H. Fairfield.

The Birt on Board The Bark Mary Morais.—The Captain has called on us, to say that it was not him that the passengers were proceeding to attack when the police of the Second ward came to the rescue, but one of the mates, the Captain having been in bed in his hotel at the time. The police of the Second ward were our authority for stating it was the captain, and they have so put it down in the official return.

they have so put it down in the official return.

MUTINY AT SEA.—Ten seamen, named Thomas Hagan. William H. Delano, Thomas Squains, Richard Galacot, John Martin. Henry Knowles. William Curtis, John Willison. John R. Wesley, and Allen Arthur, were atrested yesterday on the American ship Scargo. Levi Howes, master, on a charge of committing a mutiny on board the vessel while on her voyage from Havre to this port. On the 26th March last, the above named sailors armed themselves with handspikes and other missiles, created a great tumult and disturbance on board, and assaulted and severely beat the first and second mates, Isaac Lanning and William Brown. The rebellious seamen being in a majority, the captain could not oppose force to force; he succeeded in inducing the mutineers to return to their duty. They brought the vessel in port, and immediately were, much to their surprise, handcuffed by the police officers. They will be examined, before Recorder Baldwin, setting as U. S. Commissioner, on the 18th inst.—

N. O. Picoyame, April 17.

Surricious Vessex.—Capt. Mygatt, of the smack

N. O. Picopune. April 17.

Suspicious Vessel.—Capt. Mygatt, of the smack Majestic, at this port from Javannah, saw off St. Helma Light Boat, on Saturday hast, about 11 A. M., a schooner with a British flag at haif mast. On nearing her found she had the name of Adelaide, of Baltimore, on her stern, painted black, with painted ports, rope rail round the quarter, black mast heads and very long topmasts—was, apparently, deep; her crew, as far as could be seen, consisted of one white man and six negrees, the latter all being on the quarter dock. The former hailed the smack in very bad English, and wished to know if they were near Cape Haiteras, when they were informed that they were about twenty-two miles north of Tybee Light. On receiving this information, they went about and run in for the land, for a time, but soon after stood out agein, keeping the same course with the smack until near Stone, when they stood off southeast. Those on board the schooner did not some to be in the schooner did

Fire At Chester, Mo.—Our town has had destroyed by fire its largest and best row of buildings. It was discovered about daylight, in the store of A. Perkins, which was destroyed; not insured, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. McNeil's store was destroyed next; fully insured. Free Masons and Temperance Lodge, in same building, were destroyed; no insurance. The following is a bill of aufferers, with a rough estimate of their losses:—Assignees of A. Perkins, \$2000, no insurance; Doctors Gordon & Roc, \$500, no insurance; Col. R. B. Servant, \$600, no insurance; Mr. John O'Nell, \$5,000, fully insured; Messrs, W. R. & J. P. Lakeann, \$3,000, fully insured; Chester Division, No. 163, 3, of T. \$200, no insurance; Chester Lodge, No. 57, I. O. O. F., \$200, no insurance; Chester Lodge, No. 77, F. A. M., \$200, no insurance; Mr. C. Wassell, tailor, \$100, no insurance; Messrs, & Whitehurst, of the Heroid, lost everything, books, accounts, subscription book and material.—Chester, Mo., Heroid, April 13.

Superior Court.
Before Judge Sandford.

Aran 25.—In the case of Truman B. Brown vs. The
New York Gas Insurance Company, for injury sutained
by the bursting of one of ther pipes, in Courtlandt
street, the jury returned a scaled verdict for plaintiff,
\$1,000 damages.

\$1,000 damages.

The Treasury Notes.—In the case of Winslow & others vs. Themeson, there was a verdict for the plaintiffs, by consent, and the jury find that the undelivered residue of the \$250,000 of Treasury notes, claimed by the plaintiff as not having been received by Joseph Lake & Co., were worth stated sums at different periods, and they find damages for such differences as in the opinion of the court may be the proper measure of damages. The verdict, in respect to damages, is subject to the opinion of the court in a case to be made, with liberty to either party to except.

Court Calendar This Day. SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 33, 74, 78, 265, 270, 218, 491, 276, 277, 279, 280, 281, 504, 283, 284, 286 to 236, 338 register.

The Sale of the Great Library of Mr.

Cooley & Keene will give their personal and promi-tention to the sales of Furniture of families breaki Housekeeping, or will receive it for sale, at their ne capacious Auction Rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, cars White street.

Take My Measure .- A Very Curious Machine has been invented, by some impositors Frenchinas, to taking the measure of the head of the republic, that the crows may rest case, "Unmany lies the head that wears of the measure of the head of the republic, that the with his has und boota on. This instrument has been introduced into the United States, and for some time been in the year making hatte to fit, to the great relief and satisfaction of our "sovereign" customers. The sight of it is worsh the price of a hat, even if you don't want one. With it, we can measure your head "to a hair," and fit you to a hat exactly, but so charge for extrac.

WARNOUKS, Hatters, 26 Broadway.

John C. Calhoun.-The Original Daguerreotype, from which the Portrait in the Second Number of the "Gallery of Illustrious Americans" was engraved, can be seen at BRADY'S Daguerrean Gallery, 26 Broadway.

New and Beautiful Styles of Children's New and Beautiful Sy that his assertment of Children's Hate, imported and home manufactured, is no surpassed, if equalled, in this eity, Geningaubunts is to the surles and judgment of the public, with full conditions in the favorable award. His Straw Hats for young Ladice, and Fayer Hats, Capa, Casquetter, Ac., are of the ness graceful and beautiful patterns and materials that French taste, (proverbial for its success in this department of art.) or American genius, has brought out for the Spring and Summer seasons. The prices too, will be found as satisfacturey as the styles.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

People must be very fond of old Hats, to

The Count of Monte-Christo. obtain the whole of this great romance, the most thrilling stery ever written, by taking the New York Morning Star. It will be completed in about thirty numbers of that paper. Published daily at 102 Nassau street. Price one tent.

Phrenology .- A Lecture and Examinations at Clinton liait this evening. See advertisement,

Complimentary Benefit to John Brows am.—The moeting of the friends of Mr. Brossham, to at anne the proposed Complimentary Benefit, stands adjourned this (Friday) evening, at 7 c'clock, at the Astor Hour general attendance of all interested is a spected. E. G. STERBINS, Chairman.

500 Frock and Dress Coats, Black and brown, \$3 to \$10; 1,000 each and business Coats, \$1 to \$10; 2,000 pair mixed, Deskin and Cassimere Pants, \$1 to \$5 to pair; \$2,000 Vesis, silk, satin and valentia, 50 cts. to \$5 each, at the \$5 \$5 this filter, corner Nassau and Beckman str.

GEORGE LEVIE.

"And God said let there be light, and the "And God said let there be light, and a was high."—Fifty years no. Its Deloureak was unk and Belirium Tremeas called and treated as brain fever secuently no cure was requisite; and they are presented as core is vancheafed. Since Onao, they are presented as core is vancheafed. Since Onao, they are presented as the second weakness but there need not be not as better the Nervous Antidote is guarantied to cure all nervous sparmedic diseases, or return the money paid for it, bottle, \$9 a duren, 102 Nasans street. If every one affixed wonderful power, there would not be a weak, detated, nervous or premature old man.

Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the Hair or Whishers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the hair or-kim. It can be washed immediately; with-out disturbing the color, and has no bad oder. It is applied, or sold, at PHALGN'S, 197 Broadway; and by Fawcett, south-cast corner of Chemnut and Pitth streets, Philadelphia.

Wigs, Toupees, and Hair Cutting and strangers are requested to call at the Hanufactory of Medburst & Huard, 27 Maiden lane, where they have on hand the largest and cheapest assortment of Ornamental Hair in the city. Also, to witness the new spring-style of Hair Cut-ting for 180.

Hair Dyc.—Batchelor's Genuine Liquid
Hair Dyc, can only be procured at the manufactory, 4 Wall
street. The public should goard against imitations. See my
various diplomas. Persons whose hair has assumed a bad
color from the use of the imitation dves, can have it corrected by calling as above. Copy the address.

Maiden lane, best leave to announce, once for all, that he does not retail Alexandre's Patent Artificial Lecohes. Those who wish to obtain prospectures will be freely supplied by applying personally or by letter; those who, living at a distance, want to receive a sample box, will be satisfied by sonding 56 per mail. The persons who wish to purchase nearly one hox for their own use, will be supplied at the retail establishments of John Milhau, Delluc & Co., and of the principal druggists in the city. Prices very low, varying according to the size of the bexes.

A New Envelope and Large Boxes.—Dal-ley's Cumine Pain Estractor, in the old wrapper, is largely counterfeited. Avoid danger and fraud, and buy only of the new size. H. Dalliey, 415 Broadway. For sale also by Haylland, Keese & Co., A. B. & D. Sands, and at Rushton's.

Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap, for ouring all skin diseases, discolorations and blemishes. Pou-dre Subtile for eradicating superfluons hair from any part of the body. Lily White for the complexion. Liquid Rouge, &c., at 57 Walker street, first store from (not in) Broadway. T. R. Callonder, 88 South Third etreet, Philadelphia.

acts instantly upon the diseased parts, and affords the pa-tient immediate relief. The Honorable Anson Willis, of Ill2 Broadway, was cured of a powerful attack of Neuralcia be-fore he had used one bottle, with which he had been afflicted nearly eight months. Sold in large eight onnes bottles, at 50 cents each; \$4 adoses. 220 Pearl street; 464 and 476 Broad-way, Grand and Broome streets. Dr. Kellinger's Liniment, or Magic Finid

### MONEY MARKAT.

THURSDAY, April 25-6 P. M. The stock market fairly caved in to-day, and nearly every fancy in the list fell off, some largely, with heavy sales. At the first board, Erie Bonds declined 34 per cent; Erie Railroad, 35; Reading Railroad, 135; Harlem and Canton, 14 each, and Morris Canal, 14. Farmers' Loan advanced 14 per cent. At the second board Eric Railroad declined 1 per cent: Morris Canal. 14; Canton, 34, and Reading. 34. The aggregate decline in Brie day was 2 per cent, and the sales amounted to about 1,200 shares. Large lots of stock were offered at the decline, without finding purchasers. Reading Railroad has undoubtedly reached its culminating point, and will probably run down as tast as it run up.

There was a very active demand for sterling bills today and drawers were firm, at an advance on rates ruling by the last steamer. We quote the best bills on London at 9% a 10 per cent premium; on Paris 5f.30 a 5f.27%; Amsterdam, 39% a 40; Hamburg, 34% a 35; Bremen 78 a 78%.

We are requested to state, by Don Thomas, that he has not abandoned his interest in the Nicaragua Canal, never intended to, and does not intend to. There are but eight stockholders in the company, and the shares are \$50,000 each. The first instalment to be paid is \$10,000 on each share. The number of shares required is at present not determined upon, as it depends entirely upon the ultimate cost. Several heavy European capitalists are represented by the eight com-posing the company, and it is probable that hereafter, the shares may be divided and sub-divided so as to admit men of moderate means. It is better, as the company is now formed, for the administration of the affairs of the canal and to ensure its speedy comple tion, and it is no more than just that the originators of this important work should derive all the benefits resulting from it. Operations will commence as soon as the treaty, recently negotiated, has been ratified by the two governments concerned; and its completion will depend much upon the nature of the country through which it will pass. Difficulties may be met with not anticipated, in the formation of the soil; and it is not at all unlikely that the whole enterprise will have tobe abandened Whatever is possible, will be accomplish

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port to-day, amounted to \$90,395 09; payments, \$43,597 41-balance, \$4,706,901 79. The amount of duties paid on foreign merchandisc-

ed-more we cannot expect.

imported into the port of Boston, for the quarter ending March 51st, 1850, was \$1.801.913 88; same quarter last year, \$1.218.509.35 -increase this year, \$583.344.53; equal to an increased importation this year, of dutlable goods, of about three millions of dellars for the quarter The amount of the early carrying trade with Canada. this spring, has increased to an unprecedented extent There has already more been done in the way of forwarding bonded merchandise from Oswego, up to

of the last season. The receipts of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence read Company for January, amounted to \$9.884 11; February, \$11.281 95; March, \$14.096 48-total for three months. \$35,365-94.

the 19th inst. than was accomplished during the whole

The annexed statement exhibits the receipts and exports of cotton up to the latest dates, in each of the past two years:

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES.

1908. 439,974 214 901 25,616 87,128 DX,772 199,034 110 14 311 1.716 91.276 Total, bales...... 1.7:7 004 2.339.307 Decrease........ 532.305 1,053,749 Expected to Fornes 1848, 88,630 87,690 6,721 750 12,548 31,469 16,401 7.165 14.717 33,072 113,170 213,578 227,542 Total, bales, 49,027 April 13, 59,004 6,652 9.135 3,616 315 181.997 5,410 677 1.322 37,134 1.321,335 107-1-913 042 010 Total, lales ... 94.T19 22.545 New Orleans, April 13.16

Tical hales..... Increase....... 517,/27 563,553 22,940 It appears by this that the felling off in receipts amounted to \$52,900 bales; but telegraphic accounts up to the 30th, from New Orleans, make the aggregate fall-

ing off 561,000 bales. Receipts at New Orleans up to the 16th instant, this year, amount to 715 890 bales, against 904.150 to the same date last year. Our advices om certain sections of the cotton growing country my that nearly every bale of the raw material has been hipped to the seaboard, and that there never has been, before such a searcity of cotton in the interior. have no doubt this is universal throughout the South,

125,219